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Outline of the Economic Counter-Plans for the
Southern Area

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/TN: Stamp/

The Sixth Committee.

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Chapter I. Policy

I. The principal aim of the policy is to fill the demand for important natural resources and thereby contribute to the execution of the present warfare, and at the same time, to establish a system of autarchy for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and speedily find means of strengthening and repleting the Imperial economic strength.

II. The areas which become the object of this counter-plan shall be: the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and Borneo, Philippines (the above shall be Area A); French Indo-China and Thailand (the above shall be Area B).

III. In regard to Area A, the measures shall be divided into two: the first counter-plan and the second counter-plan. Each shall be based on the following policy.

1. The First Counter-plan

- (a) The emphasis shall be laid on the acquisition of natural resources; and in the execution of these measures, the securing of necessary resources for carrying out the war shall be the main objective.
- (b) Every means shall be adopted to prevent outflow of special resources of the Southern areas to enemy countries.
- (c) In the acquisition of resources, emphasis shall be laid so that existing enterprises can be profitably led to cooperation and that efforts shall be made to lighten to the minimum the burdens on our Imperial economic strength.

2. The Second Counter-plan

The completion of an autarchy system in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be the objective, and permanent arrangements for it shall be made.

IV. In regard to Area B, steps will be taken to produce promptly effective measures based upon our pre-arranged policy, and with the utilization of our prestige /TN: coercive power/, which shall be increased as a result of the development of situations in Area A, measures shall be adopted to realize our demands for important resources; especially in the securing of food resources, and others. Furthermore, should the situation change suddenly, another policy shall be decided.

Chapter II The Essentials of the Counter-Plan for Area A

The First Counter-plan.

I. General Rules.

1. All acquired or exploited materials shall be included in the material mobilization plan.

At the beginning of a military operation, all existent important materials shall be collected and secured in accordance with the decisions of our army and navy. In regard to the disposal of the aforementioned materials, it shall be in accordance with the preceding clause.

2. The order for exploiting materials shall be decided by the Central authorities after consideration is given to the changes in war situations and the degree of necessity for resources.

3. The standard for the acquisition of resources for the fiscal year of 1942, and the estimated acquisition for the fiscal year of 1944 are as indicated in attached sheet No. 1 and No. 2.

4. Personnel funds (paid out of the budget at present), materials, etc. necessary for the development of local petroleum and other mineral resources shall be allotted, for the time being, to the army and navy.

5. Deficient resources of each district shall be supplied as follows:

- a. Self-sufficiency shall be planned as much as possible for necessities of life.
- b. Mutual interchange of products between Southern areas shall be made as much as possible.
- c. Japan shall be relied upon only for such materials as cannot be found /TN: in this area/.

6. Mutual interchange of southern products based on the above clauses shall be made in accordance with negotiations carried on between the army and navy authorities in the area and at home, and that under government regulation.

II. Development.

1. Petroleum

(1) Development of resources shall be concentrated on petroleum. Priority for procurement of funds, materials, and all other measures which are necessary shall be provided.

(2) At the outset the petroleum industry shall be managed by the armed forces and as soon as conditions permit, it shall be speedily transferred to private enterprise.

(3) Considering the difficulties in acquisition and transportation, appropriate areas shall be developed, and efforts shall be directed especially toward the acquisition of suitable oil for aviation gasoline.

(4) In regard to local refining of oil, needed facilities shall be restored proportionate to the conditions of the existing facilities and upon reference to Japanese and Manchurian productive capacity.

2. Other Mineral Resources

(1) In the mining industry, the exploitative power shall be concentrated on key points, and the principal aim is to exploit

the maximum quantity of resources by minimum number of enterprises with excellent efficiency.

- (a) Facilities, as of current operating conditions, shall be restored as speedily as possible, and a step forward shall be taken to promote exploitative enterprises in new areas, for instance: nickel ore, copper ore, bauxite, chromium ore, manganese ore, mica, phosphate rock or other ores for special steel, and non-ferrous metal (tin excepted).
- (b) Those exploitative enterprises in new areas that are to be temporarily suspended shall be: Tin ore and Iron ore.

2. The selection of entrepreneurs to take charge of new exploitation of important mineral resources shall be, for the most part, in principle, in accordance with the purport of the following items.

- (a) that the exploitation of resources in one place shall be left as much as possible solely to one entrepreneur.
- (b) That the entrepreneur must possess excellent and sound experience in this type of industry in the area concerned or elsewhere.
- (c) That the entrepreneur must possess ability necessary in the exploitation of resources.
- (d) Throughout the Southern area, the same variety of resources shall be divided and shared by two or more entrepreneurs, so as to avoid the evil of having one firm monopolize one variety. Special resources, however, are not restricted to this rule.

3. Agriculture, forestry and marine products industry.

1. In agriculture, forestry and marine products enterprises, the advance of new Japanese entrepreneurs shall be checked for the present, except in some urgently necessary cases.

2. Each region should endeavor to attain self-sufficiency in most of its food resources.

4. Manufacturing Industry.

Manufacturing industries shall not be set up in the area as a rule, except special ones (e.g. shipbuilding, repair shops for equipment for natural resource development). This rule is not applicable to industry having equipment already in the area, and can contribute to reduction of the shipping load.

III. Currency

Although we should endeavor to make the best use of the local currency,

1. at first,

- (a) we shall use military currency, which is to be expressed in the local currency of each area.
- (b) Military currency shall circulate on a par with local currency. Compulsory measures shall be adopted for that purpose.
- (c) Both at home and in the area a well organized structure should be considered for managing military currency.
- (d) Any expenses required for acquiring and developing principal natural resources in the area shall be drawn from the war budget at present.

2. In accordance with the steps of controlling the occupied areas,

- (a) We should endeavor to control its local system of currency issue as fast as possible, and to adjust its function with the military currency system in order to advance gradually towards a unification of both. In line with this, the already issued military currency should be withdrawn in exchange for the local currency.
- (b) The liquidation as a result of the unification or withdrawal mentioned above shall be carried out as follows:
 - 1. To use means such as borrowing money from, and floating loans through, the note-issuing banks.
 - 2. To appropriate confiscated enemy property.
 - 3. To order local governments or public corporations to bear a share of the national defence expenditure.
- (c) Measures to raise funds for acquiring and developing principal natural resources shall be decided later on.

3. Exchange control in the area should be completely organized to control movement of funds.

remarks.

- (a) In order to promote the circulation at present of military currency on a par with local currency, mentioned in clause (1) (b), appropriate measures should be taken for purchasing goods smoothly with military currency.
- (b) Although in the budget the ratio of military currency to Japanese yen should be 1 to 1, special consideration should be given to actual local prices in drawing up budgets and accounts. At the same time a program for each area should be formed in carrying out the budget to avoid miscarriages in executing various policies.
- (c) In order to reduce the issue of military currency as far as possible, besides the collection of goods in general, enemy property such as mines, farms, etc, should be confiscated and enemy property (except Chinese, under the reprisal system for each country) should be brought under control (or confiscated, if of enemy character). Thus, goods can be acquired.
- (d) In accordance with the currency policy, we should make efforts to control and lead local governments' financial policy.
- (e) Although the standard of sharing in the national defence expenditures should be fixed on the amount paid besides trade, such as the former national defence expenditure, officials' pensions, interest on capital invested, and other various charges hitherto paid to the home land, we should endeavor to make each area bear a greater share than that, if possible.

IV. Collection, Distribution and Exchange of Goods.

1. Collection of goods for supplying Japan should be made at governmental expense for the time being. The same rule shall be applied in case of exporting goods to the area /TN: Southern Area/. As a matter of principle a close connection shall be maintained between the control organizations of our country and this import and export.
2. In intermediate collection and distribution of important commodities in the area, the credit and trading systems of both Chinese and native merchants in the locality shall be utilized to the fullest extent, and the principle of free trade shall be adopted.
3. When Japanese nationals are permitted to work as intermediate collectors and distributors, they shall be placed systematically in accordance with the aforementioned principle, and their gradual expansion shall be fostered.

4. as to distribution of goods in the area, we should make the most of local intermediate structures, and should distribute those goods preferentially and systematically to the workers who engage in mines, farms or other work shops, where export goods for Japan are produced.
5. In exchanging goods between two occupied areas the above clauses shall be applied.

V. Transportation.

1. Freight space available for transportation to and from Southern areas shall be allotted each month to the army and navy.
2. Requisitioned space shall be used for transportation of natural resources.
3. Ships of more than 500 tons, seized in the area, shall be transferred to the central authorities for disposal, but ships under 500 tons shall be used in the area under the direction of the central authorities.
4. The order and quantity of shipping of southern area resources requiring shipping shall be decided according to their importance.

VI. Investigation and Research of Natural Resources.

1. Investigation and research of natural resources shall be carried out according to the decisions of both the army and navy.
2. Important natural resources to be investigated are as follows:
 - (1) Nickel, copper, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium lead.
 - (2) Zinc, mercury, manganese, chromium, mica.
 - (3) Bauxite, iron ore containing nickel, petroleum.
 - (4) Tannic materials, cowhide.
3. Principal subjects of researches are as follows:

Cultivation of cotton (aim is an annual production of about 3 million piculs), jute and wattle, sheep raising.

VII. Economic pressure on the U. S. and Britain.

Natural resources, which are expected to be useful in economic warfare with America and Britain, are as follows:

Rubber, tin, petroleum, quinine, tungsten, Manila hemp, copra, palm oil.

VIII. Self-sufficiency of the Army and Navy in the area.

1. Local goods for self-sufficiency of the armed forces should be decided according to the needs of the military operations, and are expected to contain mainly the following items:
 - (1) Provisions and forage (this item should use collections of local goods as far as possible).
 - (2) Fuel.
 - (3) Some clothing and building material. Those important materials such as petroleum should be, of course, used most sparingly and within the limit allotted by the central military authorities according to the material mobilization plan.
2. In case manufacturing industry is needed for self-sufficiency of the armed forces in the area, it should be limited to the use of existing equipment under military management.

The Second Counter Plan

/These counter-plans/ should aim at the completion of a system of autarchy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, aid the economic development of the Japanese people in the Southern area on a nationally-planned basis, and promote economic exchange between areas within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The details /of this counter-plan/ will be decided upon at another time.

Chapter III

The Counter-plan for Area B.

/These counter-plans/ should be mainly based on the policies determined by the Fifth Committee. If the situation requires their revision, they will be decided upon at another time.

In regard to marine transportation, /regulations/ shall conform to /those of/ Area A.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 1492

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kakuichi Kiuchi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Commerce and Ministry, General Affairs Bureau, General Affairs Section, Chief, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 14 pages and two attached charts dated 12 December 1941, and described as follows: "Outline of the Economic Counter-Plans for the Southern Area" by Sixth Committee.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Commerce and Industry Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this
18th day of Nov, 1946.

s/ Kakuichi Kiuchi
Signature of Official

Witness: Finsaburo Suzuki /s/

Chief, General Affairs Section
Official Capacity SEAL

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Erich W. Fleisher, O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
18th day of Nov. 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleischer, 2nd Lt.
Name AUS, MI

Witness: J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt. /s/

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

CHART I

PRODUCTS TO BE TRANSPORTED BY (INCLUDING PASSENGER-CARGO BOAT

Classification	Commodities	DUTCH EAST INDIES (J-JAVA & Sudra S-Sumatra, M-Molucca B-Borneo, T-Timor C-Celebes, Ba-Bali & Lombor? Japanese reach → Rombon)			BRITISH BORNEO (Names specified are places outside of BORNEO)			BRITISH MALAYA and STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	
		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)
Mineral Resources	Nickel	C 120	A 100	Inc. 300					
	Manganese	J 15 B 5	A 10 D 10	Inc. 35				25	A 10 D 20
	Phosphorite				Christmas (240) Nawal (600) Oceania (450)	A 200	Res. 500		
	Chrome								
	Copper								
	Mica	C 0.2	B 0.1	0.5					
	Tungsten			investigate				0.3	B 0.3
	Iron Ore	B C S						2000	C 400 D 100
	Tin	S 29	B 10	restore 20				80	C 10
	Bauxite	S 250	B 150 D 150	500				150	B 100
	Gold		A			A			A
	Molybdenum								
	Pitch Cokes	S 25	C 15	20					
	Scrap Iron		D			D			D
	Manila Hemp				3 (3)				
	Sisal Hemp	J 34 S 7		Res.					
	Total (106)								
	Crude Rubber	S 250 J 70 B 70 Total 390(330)	B 25 C 25 D 50	Res. 200	3 (3)			650 (600)	B 25 C 25 D 50
	Copra	C 514 J 230 B 40 S 40 Total 824(530)	B 50 D 100	5.8 824 → 530	(3)			(160)	C 50
	Jute	(unknown)	B 2	Inc. 10	(unknown)	B 2	Inc. 10		
	Copra Cake	(92)							
	Palm Nucleus	S (44)	A 10 D 20	Inc. 45	(unknown)		Inc. 5	(unknown)	C 5

Classification	Commodities	INDIES (C-Celebes, B-Bali, (LOMBOK) Japanese roads → Rombon)			(outside of Japan)				
		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)
Mineral Resources	Nickel	C 120	A 100	Inc. 300					
	Manganese	J 15 B 5	A 10 D 10	Inc. 35				25	A 10 D 20
	Phosphorite				Christmas (240) Nawal (600) Oceania (450)	A 200	Res. 500		
	Chrome								
	Copper								
	Mica	C 0.2	B 0.1	0.5					
	Tungsten			investigate				0.3	B 0.3
	Iron Ore	B C S						2,000	C 400 D 100
	Tin	S 29	B 10	restore 20				80	C 10
	Bauxite	S 250	B 150 D 150	500				150	B 100
	Gold		A			A			A
	Molybdenum								
	Pitch Cokes	S 25	C 15	20					
	Scrap Iron		D			D			D
	Manila Hemp				3 (3)				
	Sisal Hemp	J 34 S 7		Res.					
		Total (106)							
	Crude Rubber	S 250 J 70 B 70 Total 390 (330)	B 25 C 25 D 50	Res. 200	3 (3)			650 (600)	B 25 C 25 D 50
	Copra	C 514 J 230 B 40 S 40 Total 824 (530)	B 50 D 100	5.8 824 → 530	(3)			(160)	C 50
	Jute	(unknown)	B 2	Inc. 10	(unknown)	B 2	Inc. 10		
	Copra Cake	(92)							
	Palm Nucleus	S (44)							
		(unknown)	A 10 D 20	Inc. 45	(unknown)		Inc. 5	(unknown)	C 5
		(92)							

BE TRANSPORTED BY CARGO BOATS.
(INCLUDING PASSENGER-CARGO BOATS)

(Dec. 18, 1941)

BRITISH BORNEO (places specified are places of BORNEO.)			BRITISH MALAYA and STRAITS SETTLEMENTS			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
Present Production Goal	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
			25	A 10 D 20	Inc. 40	50	A 40 D 10	Inc. 80	100	Inc. 300
(40) (60) (40)	A 200	Res. 500							100	" 155
									200	Res. 500
						110	B 30 D 20	S.g. 110	50	S.g. 110
						100	A 80 D 20	Inc. 200	100	Inc. 200
									0.1	0.5
			0.3	B 0.3	1				0.3	1
			2,000	C 400 D 100	2,500	1,200	C 300	1,000	800	3,500
			80	C 10	Res. 20				20	Res. 40
			150	B 100	200				400	700
A				A		(0.031)	A		Total	
									15	20
D				D			D		as much as possible	
(3)						200 (140)	A 80	S.g. 200 → 140	80	S.g. 140
									-	Res. -
(3)			650 (600)	B 25 C 25 D 50	Res. 300				200	500
(3)			(160)	C 50	S.g. 160	800 (350)	A 40 D 110		350	S.g. 1,040
(3)	B 2	Inc. 10							4	Inc. 20
						(Unknown)			-	-
									-	-
									35	Inc. 10
			Inc. 5	(Unknown)	C 5	Inc. 10				

(Passenger-Cargo Boats)

(Dec. 18, 1941)

TISH BORNEO (specified are places of BORNEO.)			BRITISH MALAYA and STRAITS SETTLEMENTS			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942 (Transportation Priority)	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
A 200 Res. 500			25	A 10 D 20	Inc. 40	50	A 40 D 10	Inc. 80	100	Inc. 300
									100	" 155
									200	Res. 500
						110	B 30 D 20	S.F. 110	50	S.F. 110
						100	A 80 D 20	Inc. 200	100	Inc. 200
									0.1	0.5
			0.3	B 0.3	1				0.3	1
			2,000	C 400 D 100	2,500	1,200	C 300	1,000	800	3,500
			80	C 10	Res. 20				20	Res. 40
			150	B 100	200				400	700
A				A		(0.031)	A		Total	
D				D			D		15 as much as possible	20
B 2 Inc. 10						200 (140)	A 80	S.F. 200 → 140	80	S.F. 140
										Res. —
			650 (600)	B 25 C 25 D 50	Res. 300				200	500
			(160)	C 50	S.F. 160	800 (350)	A 40 D 110		350	S.F. 1,040
						(Unknown)			4	Inc. 20
			Inc. 5	(Unknown) C 5	Inc. 10				35	Inc. 80

CHART II

PRODUCTS TO BE TRANSPORTED BY TANKERS (INCLUDING DEEP TANKS)

Classification	PRODUCTS	DUTCH EAST INDIES			BRITISH BORNEO			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
Mineral	CRUDE OIL	J 850		inc.			inc.					
		S 5,340										
		B 1,700	400 ~ 600	4,000 ~ 5,000	1,000	200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500				600 ~ 1,100	50
		M 110										
		Total 8,000										
Agricultural	COPRA OIL	(9)	-	-				(165)	50	165	50	50
	PALM OIL	S (230)	40	50 230							40	50
	MOLASSES	J (220)	40	restrain due to relation with sugar 200				(unknown)	30	restrain due to relation with sugar 100	70	restrain due to relation with sugar
	TOTAL		480 ~ 680	4,430 ~ 5,430		200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500		80	265		50

REMARK :

The goal for development (and of 1944) is set by provisional presumption. Efforts will be made to increase the production goal by 5,000,000 to 6,500,000 kilo-liters, depending upon the degree of destruction of the equipment in the areas concerned.

PART II

PRODUCTS TO BE TRANSPORTED BY TANKERS (INCLUDING DEEP TANKS)

PRODUCTS	DUTCH EAST INDIES			BRITISH BORNEO			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
Mineral	J 850		inc.			inc.					inc.
	S 5,340										
	B 1,700	400 ~ 600	4,000 ~ 5,000	1,000	200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500				600 ~ 1,100	5,000 ~ 6,500
	M 110										
	Total 8,000										
Agricultural	COPRA OIL	(9)	-				(165)	50	165	50	s.g. 165
	PALM OIL	S (230)	40	sq 230						40	s.g. 230
	MOLASSES	J (220)	40	restrain due to relation with sugar 200			(unknown)	30	restrain due to relation with sugar 100	70	restrain due to relation with sugar 300
	TOTAL		480 ~ 680	4,430 ~ 5,430	200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500		80	265		5,595 ~ 7,095

REMARK:

The goal for development (and of 1944) is set by provisional presumption. Efforts will be made to increase the production goal by 5,000,000 to 6,500,000 kilo-liters, depending upon the degree of destruction of the equipment in the areas concerned.

CHART II

PRODUCTS TO BE TRANSPORTED BY TANKERS (INCLUDING DEEP TANKS)

Classification	PRODUCTS	DUTCH EAST INDIES			BRITISH BORNEO			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
Mineral	CRUDE OIL	J 850		inc.			inc.					
		S 5,340										
		B 1,700	400 ~ 600	4,000 ~ 5,000	1,000	200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500				600 ~ 1,100	500 ~
		M 110										
		Total 8,000										
Agricultural	COPRA OIL	(9)	-	-				(165)	50	100	50	S.G.
	PALM OIL	S (230)	40	Sq 230								S.G.
	MOLASSES	J (220)	40	restrain due to relation with sugar 200				(unknown)	30	restrain due to relation with sugar		restrain due to relation with sugar
	TOTAL		480 ~ 680	4,430 ~ 5,430		200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500		80			

REMARK :

The goal for development (and of 1944) is set by provisional presumption. Efforts will be made to increase the production goal by 5,000,000 to 6,500,000 kilo-liters, depending upon the degree of destruction of the equipment in the areas concerned.

PART II

PRODUCTS TO BE TRANSPORTED BY TANKERS (INCLUDING DEEP TANKS)

Classification	PRODUCTS	DUTCH EAST INDIES			BRITISH BORNEO			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
Mineral	CRUDE OIL	J 850		inc.			inc.					inc.
		S 5,340										
		B 1,700	400 ~ 600	4,000 ~ 5,000	1,000	200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500				600 ~ 1,100	5,000 ~ 6,500
		M 110										
		Total 8,000										
Agricultural	COPRA OIL	(9)	-					1165	50	165	50	5.9
	PALM OIL	S (230)	40	5.9 230							40	5.9 220
	MOLASSES	J (220)	40	restrain due to relation with sugar 200				(unknown)	30	restrain due to relation with sugar 100	70	restrain due to relation with sugar 300
	TOTAL		480 ~ 680	4,430 ~ 5,430		200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500		80	265		5,000 ~ 6,500

REMARK :

The goal for development (and of 1944) is set by provisional presumption. Efforts will be made to increase the production goal by 5,000,000 to 6,500,000 kilo-liters, depending upon the degree of destruction of the equipment in the areas concerned.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	S	18 (M)		Res.	1								Res.	1
	S	47												
	S	59 (66)	D	0.5	-	10							0.5	" 10
	Ba	6												
	(unknown)		D	0.1	"	1							0.1	" 1
	(")													
Ebony	(")													
Copal	(")	C	2	S.g.	3								2	S.g. 3
K	J	(22)	C	5	"	20							5	" 20
Seed	(11)													
ed Cake	(21)													
falt	(unknown)	C	20	S.g.	30								20	S.g. 30
AN	(")	C	1	"	2		(unknown)	C	1	S.g.	2		2	" 4
2-5	J	1400			Res.	300				940 (870)	D	20	Res.	200
Wax	(unknown)	B	1	S.g.	2.3								20	Res. 500
5	(")												1	S.g. 2.3
5	(")													
root	(")													
			905.8	2,479		202	515		796.4	3,234		910	2,315	2,814.2
														2,543

I) Cargo Capacity of ships (Actual tonnage)

(1) for 1942	Total				
	A	B	C	D	Total
East Indies	120	238.2	147	400.6	905.8
h Borneo	-	2	-	-	202
(Iron Ore)	200	-	-	-	
	10.1	125.3	491	170	796.4
	240	180	300	190	910
	545.5	938	766.6	2814.2	

Distribution of ships

ships in general			special ships		
for A	for B	Total	Remainder of B	C	D
120	170	290	68.2	147	400.6
200	-	200	2	-	-
10.1	89.9	100	35.4	491	170
240	130	370	50	300	190
500.1	389.9	960	183.6	796.6	100

(II) Development goal indicates goal for end of 1944.

(2) For development goal

2,479	Inc.	increase production to the utmost
15		
500	S.g.	maintain production to the extent of status quo.
3,234		
2,315	Res.	restrain production
2,543		

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昭和十六年十二月十二日

機密 22

南方經濟対策要綱

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昭和十六年十二月十二日 政府統帥部連絡會議報告
同日 閣議報告

No 1 4

16.12.24
(中219号)密
商工省主官

第六委員會

No 2

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第一 方針

第二 甲地域對策要領

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第一方針

一、重要資源、需要ヲ充足シテ富國、戦争遂行ニ寄與セシムルヲ主眼トシ、併シテ大東亞共榮圈自給自足体制ヲ確立シ、速ニ帝國經濟力ノ強化充實ヲ図ルニ在ルモノトス

二、本要綱ニ於テ対象トスル地域ハ、南印、英領馬來及南洋羣島、比律賓(以上甲地域)、緬甸、泰(以上乙地域)トス

三、甲地域ニ対シテハ、対策ヲ二段ニ分ケ、第一次対策及第二次対策トシ、夫々之ヲ方針ニ依ルモノトス

(一) 第一次対策

(イ) 資源獲得ニ重點ヲ置キ、之ガ實施ニ方リテ、戦争遂行上緊要ナル資源ノ確保ヲ主眼トス

(ロ) 南方特産資源、敵性國ニ對スル流出ヲ防止スベク、凡ソ之ヲ措置ヲ講ス

(ハ) 資源獲得ニ方リテハ、極力在來企業ヲ利導協力セシメ、且帝國經濟力ノ負擔ヲ最少限度ニ迄軽減セシムルヲ努ム

(二) 第二次対策

大東亞共榮圈自給自足体制ヲ完成スルコトヲ目標トシ、其ノ恒久的整備ヲ行フ

四、乙地域ニ対シテハ、概ネ既定方針ニ基キ速ニ實質效果ヲ舉ゲルヲ如ク措置シ、甲地域ニ於ケル情勢ノ展開ニ依リ増加スル威壓ヲ利用シ、重要資源特ニ食糧資源ノ確保、其他我方要求ノ貫徹ヲ策スルモノトシ、尚情勢急變セシ場合ハ別方針ヲ定ム

第二 甲地域対策要領

第一次対策

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一、總則

- (一) 取得又開發之物資、凡其物資動員計畫三組、各モノトス
作戰初期ニ方リテ陸海軍ノ定ル所ニ依リ所在ノ重要物資ヲ蒐集確保ス右物資ノ處理ニ因リテ前項ニ合シ
- (二) 物資開發優先位ハ戰局ノ推移ト資源ノ緊要度トヲ勘考シ中央ニ於テ之ヲ決定ス
- (三) 昭和十七年度ニ於ケル資源取得ノ基準並昭和十九年度ニ於ケル取得豫想訓練第一及第二ニ示ス如シ
- (四) 現地石油及其他礦物資源開發ニ必要ナル人員資金(差當リ豫算外ニ依ル) 資材等ハ差當リ原則トシ陸海軍ニ之ヲ配當ス
- (五) 各地區不足資源ハ左ニ依リ充足ス
 - (1) 生活必需品ハ成シ得ル限リ自給ヲ計畫ス
 - (2) 努メテ南方相互ニ交流ニ依ル
 - (3) 止ムヲ得サルモノニ限リ帝國ニ依ル
- (六) 右ニ基テ南方物資ノ相互交流ハ政府調整ノ下ニ現地及中央陸海軍協議ニ依ルモノトス

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二 南 榮

(一) 石 油

- (1) 南榮ノ重點ヲ石油ニ置キ、資金、資材等、優先配當其他之ニ必要ナル萬般ノ措置ヲ講ズルモノトス。
- (2) 石油ノ事業ハ初期軍ノ直轄トシ、状況之ヲ許ス限リ、速カニ民營ニ移行スルモノトス。
- (3) 取得及輸送等ノ難易ヲ勘考シ、適当ナル地域ヲ南榮スルモノトシ、併セテ航空揮發油、適性油ノ取得ニ努ム。
- (4) 現地製油ニ付テハ、残存施設ノ狀態ニ應ジ、且日滿ノ処理能力ト照合之所要、施設ヲ復舊スルモノトス。

(二) 其ノ他鉱物資源

- (1) 鉱産企業ハ重點ニ南榮力ヲ集中シ、最少数ノ企業ニ依リ、良好ナル能率ノ下ニ、最大量ノ資源ヲ南榮スルヲ主眼トス。
 - (2) 能ヲ限リ、速カニ現状程度ノ設備能力ヲ復舊シ、更ニ進ミテ新規地点ノ南榮企業ヲモ促進スベキモノ。
 - (3) ニッケル、銅、鉛、ホウキサイト、クロム、マンガン、雲母、燐鉱石、其他特殊銅原鉱石及非鉄金屬（錫ヲ除ク）。
 - (4) 新規地点ノ南榮企業ハ一時中止セシムベキモノ。
- 錫、鐵、鐵石

- (2) 新ニ重要鉱物資源ノ南榮ヲ擔當セシムベキ企業者ノ撰定ハ、概テ左記各項ノ主旨ニ依ルヲ原則トス。
- (1) 一地点ノ資源南榮ハ努メテ一企業者ノ專任トスルコト。
- (2) 現地若クハ他ノ方面ニ於テ同種企業ノ優秀ノ確定ナル経験ヲ有スルモノナルコト。

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二 南 榮

一 石 油

- (1) 南榮ノ重點ヲ石油ニ置キ、資金、資材等、優先配當其他之ニ必要ナル萬般ノ指置ヲ講スルモノトス。
- (2) 石油ノ業ハ初期軍ノ直轄トシ、状況之ヲ許ス限リ速力ニ民營ニ移行スルモノトス。
- (3) 取得及輸送等ノ難易ヲ勘考シ、適當ナル地域ヲ南榮スルモノトシ、併ニ特ニ航空揮發油、適性油ノ取得ニ努ム。
- (4) 現地製原油ニ付テハ、残存施設ノ狀態ニ應ジ且日滿ノ処理能力ト照合シ所要ノ施設ヲ復舊スルモノトス。

二 其他鉱物資源

- (1) 鉱産企業ハ重點ニ南榮力ヲ集中シ、最少數ノ企業ニ依リ良好ナル能率ノ下ニ最大量ノ資源ヲ南榮スルヲ主眼トス。
 - (2) 能ヲ限リ速力ニ現状程度ノ設備能力ヲ復舊シ更ニ進ミテ新規地点ノ南榮企業ヲモ促進スベキモノ。
 - (3) ニッケル、銅、鉛、ホウキサイト、クロム、マンガン、雲母、燐、鉛、石、其他特殊銅、原、鉛、及非鉄金屬（錫ヲ除ク）。
 - (4) 新規地点ノ南榮企業ハ一時中止セシムベキモノ。
- 錫、鉛、鐵、鉛、石

- (2) 新ニ重要鉱物資源ノ南榮ヲ擔當セシムヘキ企業者ノ撰定ハ概ネ左記各項ノ主旨ニ依ルヲ原則トス。
- (1) 一地点ノ資源南榮ハ努メテ一企業者ノ專任トスルコト。
- (2) 現地若クハ他ノ方面ニ於テ同種企業ノ優秀ヲ確定ナル經驗ヲ有スルモノナルコト。

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(一) 資源開発ニ必要ナル能力ニ限リテ

(二) 南方全般ヲ通シ、同種資源ニ對シ、金、銀、銅、鉛、亜鉛、
文、一品種ヲ一商社独占ノ弊、他方資源ノ乏シヲ排除、
資源ハ此、限リニアラス

(三) 農、林、水産業

(1) 農、林、水産企業ハ特ニ必要ナル設備、資金ヲ助スル
邦人企業者ノ進出ヲ抑止ス

(2) 各地區毎ニ食糧資源、略自給ヲ計ルル所ニ止メトス

(四) 工業

工業ハ特殊ノモノ(例ハ造船資源開発設備、修理工場)ヲ
除キ現地ニ培養セサルヲ本旨トス。但シ輸送量ノ軽減ニ效
果大ニシテ設備ヲ現有スルモノハ此、限ニアラス

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三 通貨

能^レ限^リ束^ニ現地通貨、利用^ニ努^ムルモ^トスルモ

(一) 当初ニ於^テハ、

- (イ) 軍票ヲ使用^シ軍票ハ各区域別現地通貨表示ト為^ス
- (ロ) 軍票ハ現地通貨ト等價ニ適用セ^ル之^ヲ為^シ強行措置ヲ講^ス
- (ハ) 中央及現地ニ軍票ヲ處理ス^ル機構、整備ヲ考慮^ス
- (ニ) 主要ナル現地資源獲得及開發費ハ差^ハ當^リ軍事豫算ニ依^ル

(二) 占領地把握、段階ニ應^ジ

- (イ) 現地發券制度ヲ可及的速ニ把握ス^ルト^ニ努^ム之^ヲ軍票制度ト機能ヲ調整シ逐次統一進^ム右ニ伴^ヒ現地通貨ニ依^リ既發軍票ヲ回收セ^ル
- (ロ) 右ニ依^ル統一乃至回收ニ伴^フ決済ハ原則トシテ以下ニ依^リ處理^ス
 - (1) 發券銀行ヨリ、借入金・起債等、手段ヲ用^フ
 - (2) 敵性資産ニシテ沒收ス^{ベキ}モノヲ充當^ス
 - (3) 政廳又ハ公共団体等ニ国防費分擔金ヲ命^ズ
- (ハ) 主要ナル現地資源獲得及開發資金、調庫ニ付^テハ追^テ別ニ之^ヲ定^ム

(三) 現地ニ於^{ケル}為替管理ヲ可及的速ニ整備シ資金、移動ヲ統制ス備考

- (イ) (一)、(ロ)ニ関^シ差^ハ當^リ軍票ハ現地通貨ト等價ニ流通^{スル}ヲ促進ス^ル為^シ軍票ニ依^ル物資購買等ヲ圓滑ト^ス之^ヲ樣適^シナル措置ヲ講^ス

- (ロ) 豫算上軍票ト日圓トハ差^ハ當^リ比率一対一トス^ル現地物價、実狀ニ應^ジ豫算、編成上並ニ經理上考慮ヲ拂^フト共ニ豫算、実行ニ付

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各地域別区分計畫ニ努メ諸般施策ニ組織方ニシ

(一) 軍需、發行ヲ可及的ニ減少セムル爲一般惠貸、外礦山農園等、

敵國財産ヲ沒收シ及敵國人財産(華僑ヲ除キ又國別報復主義ニ依ル)ヲ管理(敵性ナルモノ沒收)シ之ニ依ル物資獲得ニ努ム

(二) 通貨工作ニ即應シ政廳財政ニ對スル把握指導ニ努ム

(三) 國防費分擔金標準、概テ從來、國防費並ニ從來本國ニ支拂タル官吏恩給金、資本利息、其他各種負擔等貿易局外支拂額ヲ目途トスルモ能ハス其以上分擔セムルニ努ムトス

四、惠貸、配給、交易。

(一) 惠貸物資、對日供給ハ是當リ政府ノ會計ニ於テ買取輸入ヲ爲ス。

對現地供給物資、輸出ニ付亦同シ

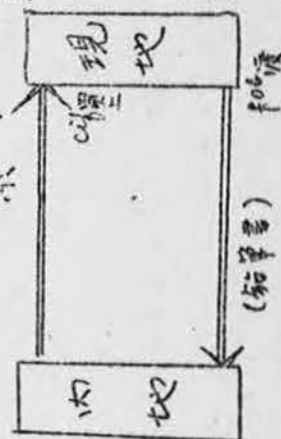
右輸出入ニ付テハ原則トシテ本部統制機關ト緊密ナル聯繫ヲ保持スルモトス

(二) 現地ニ於ケル重要物資、中間惠貸及配給ニ於テハ極力華僑及現地商人、信用及組織ヲ活用シ自由取引ノ方式ヲ採テトス

(三) 本邦業者ヲ中間惠貸及配給ニ活動セムルトテハ前項ノ趣旨ニ則シ、組織的ニ配置シ漸進的ニ之ヲ發展ヲ助長ス

(四) 對現地供給物資、配給ニ付テハ現地中間機構、活用ニ努ムモ礦山農園等對日供給物資ヲ生産スル作業場従事員ニ對シ優先的ニ且ツ計畫的ニ配給スルモトス。

(五) 現地相互間ノ物資交流ニ付テハ右各項ニ準スルモトス



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五 輸送

- (一) 南方方面、輸送ニ當リ得ル船腹ハ、毎月陸海軍ニ之ヲ配當ス。
- (二) 徴傭船腹ヲ資源輸送ニ活用ス。
- (三) 現地ニ於テ押收セル船舶ハ、五百噸以上、モ、ハ中央、処理ニ移シ、五百噸未満、モ、ハ中央、指示ニ基キ之ヲ活用ス。
- (四) 輸送スル南方資源ハ、重要度ヲ顧慮シ、輸送ノ順序、數量ヲ定ム。

六 資源調査及研究

- (一) 資源、調査研究ハ、夫々陸海軍、定ル所ニ依リ之ヲ行フ。
- (二) 資源調査ノ重要資源名左、如シ。
 - (1) ニッケル、銅、コバルト、モリブデン、タングステン、バナジウム、鉛。
 - (2) 亜鉛、水銀、マンガン、クロム、雲母。
 - (3) ボーキサイト、含ニッケル鉄鑛、石油。
 - (4) タンニ材料、牛皮。
- (三) 研究項目、主要ナルモノ左、如シ。

棉花(目標約三〇〇萬擔年産)、黄麻及ワットル樹、栽培、緬羊、飼育。

No 9

七 對米英經濟壓迫

對米英經濟戰ニ資ヒトスル物資左、如シ。

ゴム

錫

石油

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五 輸送

- (一) 南方方面、輸送ニ至當シ得ルキ船腹ハ、毎月陸海軍ニ至テ配當ス。
- (二) 徵偏船腹ヲ資源輸送ニ活用ス。
- (三) 現地ニ於テ押收セル船舶ハ五百噸以上、モ、ハ中央、処理ニ移シ五百噸未満、モ、ハ中央、指示ニ基キテ活用ス。
- (四) 輸送スル南方資源、重要度ヲ顧慮シ、輸送ノ順序、數量ヲ定ム。

六 資源調査及研究

- (一) 資源、調査研究ハ夫々陸海軍、定ムル所ニ依リテ行フ。
- (二) 資源調査、重要資源名左、如シ。
 - (1) ニッケル、銅、コバルト、モリブデン、タングステン、バナジウム、鉛。
 - (2) 亜鉛、水銀、マンガン、クロム、雲母。
 - (3) ボーキサイト、含ニッケル鉄鑛、石油。
 - (4) タンニン材料、牛皮。
- (三) 研究項目、主要ナルモノ左、如シ。

棉花(目標約三〇〇萬擔年産)、黄麻及ワットル樹、栽培、緬羊、飼育。

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五 輸送

- (一) 南方方面、輸送ニ至當シ得ルキ船腹ハ、毎月陸海軍ニ之ヲ配當ス。
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- (三) 現地ニ於テ押收セル船舶ハ五百噸以上、モ、ハ中央、処理ニ移シ五百噸未満、モ、ハ中央、指示ニ基キ之ヲ活用ス。
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 - (2) 亜鉛、水銀、マンガン、タタラ、雲母。
 - (3) ボーキサイト、含ニッケル鉄鑛、石油。
 - (4) タンニン材料、牛皮。
- (三) 研究項目、主要ナルモノ左、如シ。

棉花(目標約三〇〇萬擔年産)、黄麻及ワットル樹、栽培、緬羊、飼育。

No 9

七 對米英經濟壓迫

對米英經濟戰ニ資セントスル物資左、如シ。

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キナ

タンゲステン

マニラ 麻

コアラ

バーム油

八陸海軍現地自治

(一) 軍自治現地物資ハ軍作戦ニ必要ニ依リ決定セラルヘキモ主ト

ミテ左ノ品目ト豫想ス

(1) 食糧及馬糧(好メテ現地物資ノ蒐集ニ依ル)

(2) 燃料

(3) 被服建築材料ノ一部

石油ノ如キ重要物資ニ在リテハ極力節用スルハ勿論物動計

画ニ基キ軍中央ヨリ配當セル範圍内於テ使用スルモノトス

(二) 軍現地自治ノ為ニ工業ヲ要スルトキハ既存設備ニ依リ軍ニ於テ

自営スル程度ニ限定スルモノトス

第二次対策

大東亜共栄圈自給自足体制ノ完成ヲ目標トシ國土計画の基礎ニ下ニ邦人ノ南方ニ於ケル經濟發展ヲ助長シ且共栄圈諸地域相互間ノ經濟的交流ヲモ進捗セシムルヲ主眼トシ其ノ詳細ハ別ニ之ヲ定ム

第三乙地域対策

概ネ第五委員會会決定ノ施策ニ依ルモノトシ情勢ニ應ジ改訂ヲ要スヘキトキハ別ニ之ヲ定ム

海上輸送ニ関シテハ甲地域ニ準ス

Doc 1492 (cert)

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號
國際檢察部 第一四九二號

與據及ビ公正ニ歸スル證明

余、記内角一ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ
商工省總務局總務課長トシテ、日本政府ト公
的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシ
テ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、十四頁圖面二葉
頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四一年ノ昭和十六年ノ十
二月十二日附、下記題名、即チ閣議報告第六
委員會ノ「南方經濟對策要綱」ノ文書ノ保管
ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記錄及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公
文書ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部
局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。

(若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於
ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

工 省

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十一月十八日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄 記 内 角 一 (印)

右ノ者ノ公的資格 商工省總務局總務課長

證 人 鈴木敏三郎 (印)

南	平	秋	源
煙	草	原	源
テ	リ	ス	根
茶			
コ	ロ	ー	
コ	コ	ア	
編	果	糖	
タ	イ	ル	コ
カ	ボ	ル	ウ

Doc 1492 (cont)

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、エリックWフライシャ（〇一九三五〇〇〇）
ハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係ア
ルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公
務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官更ヨリ入手シタル
モノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十一月十八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 福

米國陸軍少尉（M I）

石ノ省ノ公的資格

（署）エリックWフライシャ

證

人 人

國際檢察部調査官

J. A. カーチス・少尉

2.

品名	単位	数量	備考
南洋紙	箱	10	
茶	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	
コ	箱	10	

Doc 1492 (cont)

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、エリックWフライシヤ（〇一九三五〇〇〇）
ハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係ア
ルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公
務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタル
モノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十一月十八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名	福	米國陸軍少尉（MI）
石ノ者ノ公的資格		（署）エリックWフライシヤ
證人	二人	國際檢察部調査官
		J. A. カーチス・少尉

2.

南洋	紙	紙
煙草	紙	紙
テリス	紙	紙
茶	紙	紙
コーヒー	紙	紙
ココア	紙	紙
綿糸	紙	紙
ゴム	紙	紙
カバ	紙	紙

Doc 1492 (cont)

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、エリックWフライシャ（〇一九三五〇〇〇）
ハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係ア
ルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余ガ公
務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタル
モノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／十一月十八日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名	福	米國陸軍少尉（MI）
石ノ者ノ公的資格		（署）エリックWフライシャ
證人		國際檢察部調査官
		J. A. カーチス・少尉

2.

北	南	羊	額	不
煙		單	文	12
テリ	ス	額		
茶			文	12
コ	ロ	ー		
コ	コ	ア		
編	黒	帽		
57	ル	コ	バ	ル
カ	バ	ス	ク	

貨物名	英領馬來及海峽殖民地				英領馬來及海峽殖民地				英領馬來及海峽殖民地			
	現生産	一七年度	増減	輸出	現生産	一七年度	増減	輸出	現生産	一七年度	増減	輸出
ニッケル鉱	セ 100	A 200	増	10								
マンガン鉱	セ 100	A 100	増	20					25	A 100	増	10
銅鉱石					250	500						
クロム鉱												
銅												
鉄	セ 0.2	B 0.1	減	0.5								
マンガン鉄									0.3	B 0.3	増	1
鉄鉱石	セ 100								2,000	C 2,000	増	2,500
錫	セ 20	B 10	減	20					20	C 10	増	20
ホーヤサイト	セ 250	B 100	減	100					150	B 100	増	200
金		A								A		
モリブデン鉱												
コバルト	セ 20	C 5	増	20						D		
青銅												
マニラ麻					20							
サトウキビ	セ 100											
生ゴム	セ 250	B 25	増	200					650	B 25	増	300
コブラ	セ 100	B 50	増	100					(100)	C 50	増	100
黄麻	セ 100	B 2	増	10	(不明)	B 2	増	10				
コブラ	セ 100											
パーム油	セ 100											
タバコ	セ 100	B 20	増	40	(不明)				(不明)	C 5	増	10
胡椒	セ 100											
シナ	セ 100	C 5	増	0								
干ナツ	セ 100	C 2	増	5								
ヤニ	セ 100	B 0.1	増	0.2								
上果塩	セ 100	B 10	増	100								
玉蜀黍	セ 100	C 10	増	150								
綿花	セ 100	C 2	増	100								
南洋	セ 100	C 20	増	50	(不明)							
煙草	セ 100	D 10	増	34								
テリス	セ 100	A 0.1	増	1	(不明)				(不明)	A 0.1	増	1
系	セ 100											
コービー	セ 100	D 0.1	増	10								
ココア	セ 100	D 0.1	増	1								
黒糖	セ 100											
カカオ	セ 100	C 2	増	3								
カカオ	セ 100	C 2	増	3								

貨物 船 (貨客船ヲ含ム) 開 係

10.11.13

受領 本 港 本 才 (利 別 ハ 記 以 外)				受領 馬 本 及 海 嶺 民 地				比 律 賓				總 計	
現 生 産	二 等 貨	三 等 貨	其 他	現 生 産	一 等 貨	二 等 貨	三 等 貨	現 生 産	一 等 貨	二 等 貨	三 等 貨	現 生 産	二 等 貨
噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸	噸
10												100 增	300
25				25				50	A	40	增	100	155
												200 噸	500
												50 現	110
												100 增	200
												0.1	0.5
												0.3	1
												800	3,500
												20 噸	40
												400	700
												(不明)	
												15	20
												(不明)	
												80 噸	140
												噸	
												200	500
												350	1,000
												4 增	20
												35 增	60
												5	10
												2 現	5
												0.1	0.2
												10	100
												100	150
												2 增	100
												170 噸	250
												20 現	67
												0.1 增	1
												噸	1
												0.5	10
												0.1	1
												2 現	3
												5	20

備考 (一) 贈送船張、旅行帳		集 計					配 船			特 別、航			
(1) 十七年 夏		A	B	C	D	計	對A	對B	計	B、C	C	D	
南	印	120	138.2	147	400.6	905.8	120	170	290	68.2	147	400.6	
英	英		2	-	-	202	200		200	2	-	-	
英	(英)	200	-	-	-								
馬	英	10.1	25.3	491	120	716.4	10.1	87.9	100	35.4	491	170	
比	英	200	120	100	170	490	200	130	390	50	300	170	
計		270.1	155.5	226	260.6	2112.2	500.1	387.9	760	155.6	438	710	

計			配 船			特 別 船			2) 対開船目標		(二) 開発目標ハ昭和十九 年迄示ス	
計	計	計	A	B	計	B	C	D	計			
197	400.6	705.8	120	170	290	68.2	147	400.6	615.8	2,494	増	極力増大スベシ
-	-	20%	200		200	2	-	-	2	15	現	現状維持程度ノ スルモ
-	-									500		
491	120	771.4	10.1	89.7	100	35.7	491	170	16.4	2,237	抑	生産ヲ抑制ス ベシモ
300	170	1.0	170	130	370	50	360		16			
30	760.6	2,771.6	170.1	589.7	760	153.6						

区分	場所	蘭			印			英領ポルネオ			比	律	實	總	計	
		現生 (輸)	生産 (出)	十七年度 獲得目標	開港目標	現生 (輸)	生産 (出)	十七年度 獲得目標	開港目標	現生 (輸)						生産 (出)
島	東	850			増											
		5,340														
		1,700		400~600	増	1,000	200~500	1,000~1,500						600~1,100	5,000~6,500	
		170														
		小計	3,000													
島	コブラ相	(9)			増											
		ス	(230)	40	増	230								50	165	
		ス	(220)	40	増	220								40	230	
島	總															
														70	360	
														110	5,500~7,000	
島	計															
														265	5,500~7,000	
														100	100	